

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FLASHED FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE

COLONEL HARVEY IS HOPEFUL FOR THE WILSON REGIME

Editor of Harper's, in London, Discusses the Situation in the United States.

CONDITIONS ARE SOUND, CAPITAL WAITING

Economic Laws, He Says, Are Stronger Than Ordinary Statutes and Change Little by Legislation.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY, of Harper's, who arrived here recently, and is staying for the month of August at Claridge's, was asked yesterday for his views on the Wilson administration.

"It is a case, as Disraeli said of the gentleman about to take a second wife, of hope over experience," he said.

"What is the nature of the hope?"

"That the administration will not be signalized by history as the initiator of class legislation in the United States."

Asked about business conditions and the tariff, Colonel Harvey said:—

"Fundamental conditions in America are sound, but capital awaits the adjustment of the relations of government to business. That was inevitable. Economic laws are stronger than ordinary statutes and are affected little by executive mandate. Adjustment of the complicated relationship of manufacturing industries to reduced tariff duties cannot be made in a week or, sometimes, in a year. Nor can it be wrought out successfully by fine spun theory. Practical experience, covering sufficient time to determine the new relative positions of supply and demand, affords the only possible solution."

"The enactment of a tariff measure such as that now pending necessarily involves a certain period of industrial depression as a consequence of the inevitable uncertainty of experimentation. It is idle to maintain the contrary and it is equally shortsighted on the part of those in authority to hold out hopes that must, in the light of all experience, prove to be false and consequently disappointing. Far better to be frank with the people and rely upon their good judgment to recognize that so serious an operation, however essential to ultimate health and prosperity, cannot be performed without allowance of time for resuscitation."

"That is the true and sure way to put into effect a needed reform when merely acting for the best interests of intelligent communities in response to their own command. The time has passed when a political party can succeed through misguidance. It must confide in the common intelligence and must rely upon the common patriotism and the common sense to justify the payment of the comparatively small price requisite to the achievement of a great economic correction. If security lies not that way, fidelity is without shelter and popular government is a failure."

Colonel Harvey said that he expected the forthcoming tariff to be one, at least, which would benefit the consumer by reducing his cost of living, but he did not expect to see a change at once, probably not in time to furnish any capital to the democrats in the next congressional elections. He thought that taking the duty off fish would permit the country to get a cheaper supply from Newfoundland and from the British Pacific coast.

"Most should also be cheaper with the tariff off," said Colonel Harvey. "The American packers are now selling native beef in Europe for twenty-five per cent less than we have to pay at home. With the tariff off prices in the United States will have to come into line with those determined by the supply from Argentina and elsewhere."

Colonel Harvey also looks for satisfactory currency legislation in the United States soon, but not at the present session of Congress. He thinks a centralized system will be devised, somewhat on the order of the former Aldrich plan.

JEWELLED BAG LOST AT CHILDREN'S FETE

Theft Seems To Be Growing More Popular in Upper English Classes.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

HOW the habit of stealing is increasing among the upper classes, how unsafe it is for women to lose sight of their bags or anything at all valuable in shops, clubs or hotels for a single moment was told in the HERALD recently.

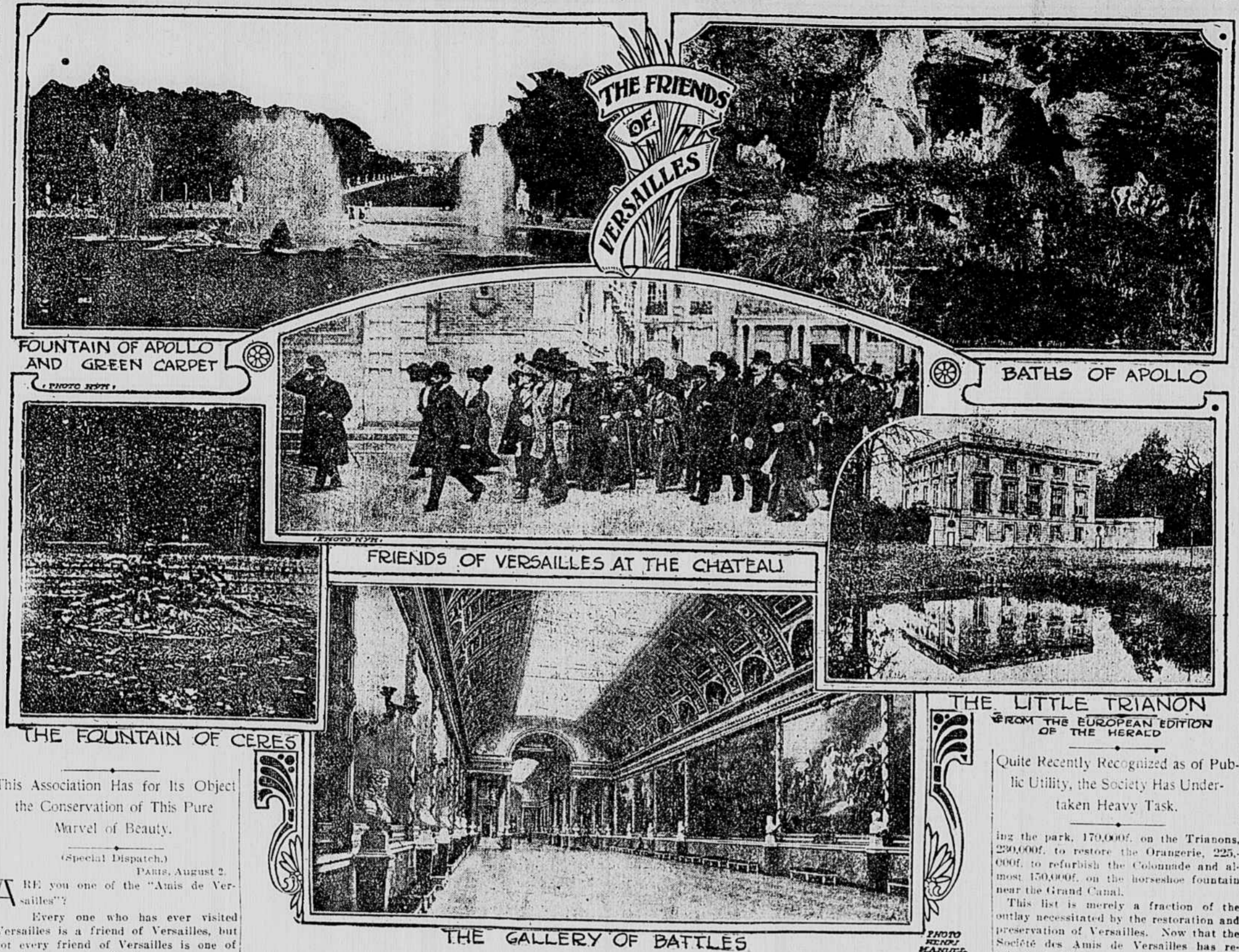
This unpleasant fact is further illustrated by a story told by Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley, who lost a gold chain purse, set with rubies, at select, fashionable fete, of all places.

"I was at the children's fete," she said, "and while having tea I put my black silk bag, containing the purse, on a chair beside the table. Then it came on to rain suddenly, and I went under a tree."

"Directly I reached shelter I remembered that I had left my bag behind, but the bag and purse had gone. Another lady who left her purse on the tea table close by suffered the same loss."

"My purse was a present, worth about £100. I advertised for it, but as it has not been returned to me it must have been stolen."

All You Who, Having Seen Versailles, Were Delighted with It, Have You Ever Dreamed of Joining the "Friends of Versailles"?



This Association Has for Its Object the Conservation of This Pure Marvel of Beauty.

(Special Dispatch.)

PARIS, August 2.

ARE you one of the "Amis de Versailles"?

Every one who has ever visited Versailles is a friend of Versailles, but not every friend of Versailles is one of the "Amis de Versailles."

If you are not one of the latter it is regrettable, and you would better repair the omission as quickly as possible. The more "Amis de Versailles" there are, the more actively at work the better. The aim of the Société des Amis de Versailles is to safeguard the monuments which represent the most artistic period, and perhaps the most glorious, in the history of France. There is a weighty reason for calling attention at the present moment to the Société des Amis de Versailles. It is that the association is now in a position to work effectively to realize the objects for which it was created. By a Presidential decree, recently promulgated, the society is declared to be of public utility. The practical value of this declaration is immense. The Société des Amis de Versailles is now more than a group of individuals animated by a desire to prevent further vandalism and to protect historic Versailles. It is, since the signature of the decree by President Poincaré, an official organization, recognized by the State, empowered to receive donations

and legacies and to participate with the State in the work of preserving Versailles as a veritable national heirloom.

As it is desirable that you become a member of the society, particularly if you have wealth and influence, a summary outline of its constitution is advisable.

The association known as the Société des Amis de Versailles was founded in Paris almost six years ago, that is, in December, 1907. Its purpose is to co-operate with the State in protecting and looking after Versailles and adding to its artistic treasures. By means of lectures, etc., it tries to make more widely known and appreciated the beauties of Versailles and to further, in this respect, the education of the public.

THREE CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

Its headquarters are in Paris, but it has a branch office in Versailles. The members of the society are divided into three categories—members, pure and simple; foundation members, and honorary members.

It is easy to become a member or a foundation member. For the first one has merely to be approved by the committee, and to pay an annual subscription of 20f. To become a foundation member one must be approved by the committee and redeem the annual subscription by the payment, in a lump sum, of 500f. As for honorary membership, it is conferred by the committee on any one who makes a gift of at least 10,000f. to Versailles, or to the Société des Amis de Versailles.

Suffragettes ought to approve unreservedly of the Société des Amis de Versailles. It is an organization based on the principle of the equality of the sexes. Women are admitted in each category of membership and are eligible for appointment to every official post connected with the society.

What are those posts? The society is governed by a committee (Conseil d'Administration) of sixty members, elected at a general meeting for a term of four years, just as though the members were ordinary deputies. The committee elects

a board, formed of a president, five vice-presidents, two general secretaries and a treasurer. All these posts are honorary, an article in the constitution stipulating that no member of the Société des Amis de Versailles shall accept salary or honorarium for work connected with the society.

NO CONTRIBUTIONS WASTED.

Thus every centime contributed to the association is utilized to improve and preserve historic Versailles. The upkeep of Versailles naturally necessitates heavy expenditure. How heavy may be judged from the fact that the State spent in two years—1875 to 1877—2,000,000f. to restore the chapel in the palace. The restoration of the fountains in the park cost 500,000f.; another 500,000f. was spent to put the domain of Versailles in good condition for the exhibition of 1889, and since then almost 200,000f. has been expended to restore the façades looking on the marble courtyard, more than 100,000f. on the façades, in the Cour d'Honneur, almost 1,000,000f. on the façades overlooking

Quite Recently Recognized as Public Utility, the Society Has Undertaken Heavy Task.

ing the park, 170,000f. on the Triangons, 230,000f. to restore the Orangerie, 225,000f. to refurbish the Colonnade and almost 150,000f. on the horseshoe fountain near the Grand Canal.

This list is merely a fraction of the outlay necessitated by the restoration and preservation of Versailles. Now that the Société des Amis de Versailles has received an official status it ought to render not only moral but also material support to the State. To do this it must have funds. Its revenues are derived from the annual subscriptions of members, the sums contributed by foundation members to forego the necessity of paying an annual subscription and the gifts of honorary members.

In order that the Société des Amis de Versailles may render services commensurate with its ambitious greater revenues are essential. Versailles is more than a miracle of beauty; it is one of the most glorious chapters in the history of France.

The whole civilized world is interested in the maintenance intact of Versailles as a historic monument. Every civilized being can help to maintain it by contributing to the funds of the Société des Amis de Versailles.

Are you one of the "Amis de Versailles"?

New Hotel Opens in Four Years

London Promoters Select Valuable Site Overlooking Buckingham Palace.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

A MAMMOTH new hotel overlooking Hyde Park—it is even averred by its promoters that it will be the largest and finest in the world—is to be erected, at a cost of £5,250,000, upon the site at present occupied by St. George's Hospital, but it will not be ready for opening within four years.

The project has been in the air for a considerable time, but it has only now been made definitely possible by the decision of the Westminster and St. George's Hospital governors to combine these institutions, to sell the sites upon which they stand and to build a joint hospital in South London, probably near Wandsworth Bridge.

Certain formalities, such as an arrangement with the Duke of Westminster for the rights of pre-emption over a certain portion of the site, have to be concluded, but the scheme is virtually out and dried. The site, which comprises the land upon which the hospital now stands, together with five mansions in Knightsbridge, rather more than an acre and a half, will cost £2,300,000. The purchaser is Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M. P., who said:—"The site is, I think, admittedly the best in any capital in the world, and I know them all. First of all, the hotel will overlook Buckingham Palace and the Green Park, which can never be built upon, and residents will enjoy the experience of being able to see from their own windows the King and Queen drive to and from the Palace. On another side the hotel will overlook Hyde Park, which also can never be built upon."

Society Is Deserting the Private Ballrooms

London Finds Hotel Accommodations Better Suited to Large Dancing Parties and None but Truly Palatial Residences Can Now Attract the Younger Sets.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

NOTHING is more significant of the change which has come over society during the last decade than the growth of what, till recently, was unheard of except in the suburbs—the dance given in a hotel. The fashion seemed to spring up in a night, for during this season the Ritz Hotel ballroom in particular has not been in darkness one single evening, Sundays excepted. In reality the change came gradually.

The beginning was the giving of dances in empty houses. An enterprising hostess suddenly realized the saving of wear and tear to temper and furniture alike which would be gained by hiring for one night some large and convenient empty house, and this custom gradually crept in. But at the best the "empty house dance" is a poor thing. There is something depressing and temporary in the atmosphere of a house the upper rooms of which are known to be empty. Then some one, greatly daring, decided to send out invitations for dancing at one of the big hotels.

The idea caught on, and now not only are the hotel dances more popular than any except at the really palatial houses, like Lansdowne or Derby House, but many young persons actually refuse to go to the dances at private houses. The fashionable girl of the period is not the maiden of twenty years ago, who was excited at the idea of a dance—any dance.

At a very recent ball at which several royal personages were present a quite

young girl caused some amusement by confiding to her friends that she had come only because her chaperon had wept when she announced that it would be too much bother to go.

The truth is that another indispensable point to the up to date girl is the permission—or the possibility—of "taking her own men" to a dance. Otherwise in the heterogeneous world of modern London she risks meeting none of her special friends. And at the very formal balls, with royalty present and decorations and full dress worn, she is not asked, of course, to take, nor dare she take, her own friends with her.

SIMPLE LIFE RULES FOR MODERN BEAUTY

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

"Simple life" beauty culture seems to be the vogue now, and it is said English women are turning away from elaborate and expensive preparations in favor of the homely, old fashioned remedies. A London expert advises washing the face only in water that has been previously boiled or distilled, and recommends:—

Distilled water instead of expensive washes. Elder and thyme waters for the face. Lemons for bleaching the skin. Buttermilk both for a wash and to drink. Cucumber juice for the complexion. Nettle, dandelion and coltsfoot beers to drink, as good for the skin. Cocoa butter instead of more complicated face foods.

Disease Spread by Dirty Streets

Sanitary Experts Urge English Cities to Adopt Stringent Anti-Spitting Bylaw.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

THE methods by which disease is spread by the unthoughtful were explained by Dr. Morley Mathieson at the Sanitary Congress, held this year at Exeter.

Visitors to London, especially Americans, are often disgusted by the objectionable habit of the lower classes, and even of those who ought to know better, of spitting in the streets. It not infrequently happens that passersby on the sidewalks find themselves spat upon, not wilfully, perhaps, but carelessly, by passengers on omnibuses.

It was this habit of spitting that Dr. Mathieson took for his subject. "There are few circumstances that necessitate habitual spitting," he said. "Tobacco smoking, for example, ought not to call for it."

"While the most common infection distributed is that of tuberculosis, it is well known that casual organisms of many other diseases, such as pneumonia and cerebro-spinal meningitis, can be similarly spread. The part played by indiscriminate spitting in the one disease of consumption is, however, sufficient illustration of the need of compulsory control."

"The majority seem to regard habitual spitting as a natural and necessary and observe neither care in the manner of disposal nor anything approaching privacy in the act. Spitting here, there and everywhere is regarded as a prerogative of freeborn Briton."

FALCONRY IS NOT TO BE REVIVED, EXPERT THINKS

The Hon. G. W. Lascelles Discusses Exhibition of Hawking at Juvisy.

NO TIME NOWADAYS FOR ANCIENT SPORT

Only Occasionally, He Says, Does He Find Young Men with the Genuine Spirit in Them.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

ASKED if the exhibition of hawking at Juvisy, France, described recently in the European press, indicated revival of the ancient sport of falconry, the Hon. G. W. Lascelles, Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest, a royal domain at Lyndhurst, and himself a keen falconry enthusiast, said that modern conditions were all against any considerable development of falconry, but that it still had a certain number of enthusiastic devotees who had no intention of letting it die.

"If you seek to know if falconry is likely again to become a common, not to say the commonest, form of sport, as it once was, I can say positively that such a thing is impossible."

"The general enclosure of the whole of England, save only the various tracts of downs, renders it impossible to practise falconry except in a few parts. The men who happen to delight in this sport, and also to live in a country where they are able to practise it, are few, while those who are so fond of it as to leave home for certain seasons and go to a suitable country for falconry are fewer still."

"Moreover, in these days of hurry and scurry big bags and rapid locomotion an old world sport which requires time and infinite patience, and is one of the most difficult to succeed in which man has ever attempted, is not in accord with the prevailing temperament of the modern sportsman, who wants everything made easy for him and looks for large results in a brief time."

"It is only occasionally that I meet young men who have the genuine sporting instinct in them and will spend time, good temper and patience in falconry, though those who can thus succeed will deem it the noblest sport in which man has ever indulged. Unfortunately, the men who could and would succeed are generally those whose occupations are such that they cannot devote the necessary time to it."

"Of all things falconry, being a purely wild sport, lends itself least to exhibitions on race courses or at aerodromes, such as that recorded in the newspapers. The account of what took place is enough to damn the whole performance in the eyes of any genuine sportsman. To fly hawks before an aerodrome crowd at pigeons which they catch 'in a few seconds' is just as near to real falconry as the chase of an enlarged fox by a pack of dogs around a circus would be a genuine exhibition of fox hunting as followed in this country."

"The expression 'revival of falconry' is absurd. Falconry has never been dead for a single year and needs no reviving. For reasons which have nothing to do with it as a sport it has become possible only in a few places, and consequently it is followed by only a few men. But it goes on, and always has gone on, as the favorite pursuit of a certain small number of persons who are fortunate in having the facilities for it."

Airship Line to Connect London and the Provinces

Passenger Service to Manchester and Other Interior Cities and Regular Schedule to Paris Promised by Promoters with English Built Machines.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

AN airship passenger service between London and Paris, between London and Manchester and other English cities will be commenced very shortly. The scheme is above all a commercial proposition, in which anything experimental will be eliminated.

Mr. E. C. Powell, of Lombard street, the originator of the proposal, says:—"Apart from the commercial aspects of the question we will endeavor to demonstrate by object lessons the efficiency and safety of dirigible airships and to establish an airship building industry in Great Britain."

A start is to be made "as soon as possible." It is to be a passenger airship service similar to those which have been tried elsewhere, notably in Germany.

"We can make excellent aeroplanes in England to-day, but at present we cannot turn out an all-British airship. Our airship, however, will be built in England. Everything will be the result of the co-operation of British labor and capital, but at first it may be necessary to go abroad for some things. We shall start with a non-rigid or semi-rigid type of airship. These can be built more cheaply and more quickly than the rigid type, and they will sail higher than the rigid. On the other hand, the industry once thoroughly established, it will be necessary, as far as we know at present, to build rigid ships if we want larger vessels."

"The airship will be made to carry, nominally, a dozen passengers, as well as a fair cargo. We have secured the services of the most competent and experienced men, and we shall begin the industry of airship building in England as far as possible."

able at the point to which the experience of other countries has brought them. Underwriters have already guaranteed our capital, but we wish to enlist the interest of the business community and the public generally in the scheme."

"FOXGLOVE YEAR" THE FLORAL DESIGNATION

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 2.

They are calling this "foxglove year" in England on account of the unprecedented height and the magnificent blossoms which these flowers have attained this season.

Foxgloves in Kew Gardens are eight feet high and Lady Dorchester has one which measures ten feet three inches. But even this is below the record of a plant in the garden of a woman in Bishop's Stortford, if her description of it in a letter to a London newspaper is to be credited. Her foxglove, a creamy white variety, has a stem sixteen feet in height, carrying 300 blooms and seed cases.

It is explained that the unusual wonders of the foxglove this summer are due to perfect conditions for the last two years. The foxglove is a biennial, and the warm, sunny summer of 1911 caused its complete and extensive fertilization by the bumble bee. The cloudy, wet season of 1912 offered the best possible conditions for the development of the seedlings, while the mildness of last winter allowed them to grow on unchecked, bringing them into blossom at their best this summer.